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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 03:54:26 ON 23 JUN 2008

=> index bioscience

FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FULL ESTIMATED COST

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 03:54:44 ON 23 JUN 2008

69 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

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=> s colostrum and filter? and steril? and inject? and cow and calf and filters and micron?

20 FILES SEARCHED...

27 FILES SEARCHED...

56 FILES SEARCHED...

14 FILE USPATFULL

3 FILE USPAT2

67 FILES SEARCHED...

2 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE COLOSTRUM AND FILTER? AND STERIL? AND INJECT? AND COW AND CALF AND FILTERS AND MICRON?

=> file uspatfull uspat2

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
3.90	4.11

FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 03:58:10 ON 23 JUN 2008

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 03:58:10 ON 23 JUN 2008

CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s l1

L2 17 L1

=> d l2 1-17

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2008:118417 USPATFULL
 TI Use of diindolylmethane-related indoles for the treatment and prevention
 of respiratory syncytial virus associated conditions
 IN Zeligs, Michael A., Boulder, CO, UNITED STATES
 PI US 20080103114 A1 20080501
 AI US 2005-322803 A1 20051230 (11)
 PRAI US 2004-640301P 20041230 (60)
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LN.CNT 2652
 INCL INCLM: 514/080.000
 INCLS: 514/410.000; 514/414.000; 514/151.000
 NCL NCLM: 514/080.000
 NCLS: 514/410.000; 514/414.000; 514/151.000
 IC IPCI A61K0031-675 [I,A]; A61K0031-655 [I,A]; A61K0031-407 [I,A];
 A61K0031-405 [I,A]; A61K0031-403 [I,C*]
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL on SIN
 AN 2007:224296 USPATFULL
 TI Recombinant Neospora antigens and their uses
 IN Conrad, Patricia A., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
 Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
 Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
 Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, UNITED STATES
 PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES,
 94607-5200 (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 20070196393 A1 20070823
 AI US 2005-240049 A1 20050930 (11)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-899538, filed on 26 Jul 2004, GRANTED,
 Pat. No. US 7056501 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-957995, filed on 21
 Sep 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6777192 Continuation of Ser. No. US
 1999-281766, filed on 30 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6376196
 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-645951, filed on 10 May 1996,
 GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5889166 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
 1994-327516, filed on 20 Oct 1994, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5707617
 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-215858, filed on 21 Mar 1994,
 ABANDONED
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LN.CNT 2600
 INCL INCLM: 424/269.100
 INCLS: 514/044.000; 435/006.000; 435/069.300; 435/258.100; 435/471.000;
 530/350.000; 536/023.700; 530/388.600
 NCL NCLM: 424/269.100
 NCLS: 435/006.000; 435/069.300; 435/258.100; 435/471.000; 514/044.000;
 530/350.000; 530/388.600; 536/023.700
 IC IPCI A61K0039-00 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; C07H0021-04 [I,A];
 C07H0021-00 [I,C*]; C12N0001-10 [I,A]; C12N0015-74 [I,A];
 C07K0014-44 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0016-20 [I,A];
 C07K0016-18 [I,C*]
 IPCR A61K0039-00 [I,C]; A61K0039-00 [I,A]; C07H0021-00 [I,C];
 C07H0021-04 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C]; C07K0014-44 [I,A];
 C07K0016-18 [I,C]; C07K0016-20 [I,A]; C12N0001-10 [I,C];
 C12N0001-10 [I,A]; C12N0015-74 [I,C]; C12N0015-74 [I,A];
 C12Q0001-68 [I,C]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 17 USPATFULL on SIN
 AN 2005:232998 USPATFULL
 TI Ligands directed to the non-secretory component, non-stalk region of
 pIgR and methods of use thereof

IN Mostov, Keith E., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Chapin, Steven J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Richman-Eisenstat, Janice, Winnipeg, CANADA

PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES
(U.S. corporation)

PI US 20050201932 A1 20050915
AI US 2005-38956 A1 20050119 (11)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-818247, filed on 26 Mar 2001, GRANTED, Pat.
No. US 6855810

PRAI US 2000-192197P 20000327 (60)
US 2000-192198P 20000327 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 4424

INCL INCLM: 424/001.490
INCLS: 435/455.000; 424/178.100

NCL NCLM: 424/001.490
NCLS: 424/178.100; 435/455.000

IC [7]
ICM A61K051-00
ICS A61K039-395; C12N015-85
IPCI A61K0051-00 [ICM,7]; A61K0039-395 [ICS,7]; C12N0015-85 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0048-00 [N,C*]; A61K0048-00 [N,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*];
C07K0016-28 [I,A]; C12P0021-04 [I,C*]; C12P0021-04 [I,A]

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPTFULL on SIN

AN 2005:4330 USPTFULL

TI Recombinant neosporea antigens and their uses

IN Conrad, Patricia, Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, UNITED STATES

PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA (U.S.
corporation)

PI US 20050003433 A1 20050106
US 7056501 B2 20060606

AI US 2004-899538 A1 20040726 (10)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-957995, filed on 21 Sep 2001, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 6777192 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-281766, filed on 30
Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6376196 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
US 1996-645951, filed on 10 May 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5889166
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-327516, filed on 20 Oct 1994,
GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5707617 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1994-215858, filed on 21 Mar 1994, ABANDONED

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 2616

INCL INCLM: 435/006.000
INCLS: 435/007.220; 435/069.300; 435/320.100; 435/325.000; 530/350.000;
536/023.700

NCL NCLM: 424/093.100; 435/006.000
NCLS: 424/093.700; 435/007.220; 435/069.300; 435/320.100; 435/325.000;
530/350.000; 536/023.700

IC [7]
ICM C12Q001-68
ICS G01N033-53; G01N033-569; C07H021-04; C07K014-44
IPCI C12Q0001-68 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-53 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-569 [ICS,7];
C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C07K0014-44 [ICS,7];
C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A01N0063-00 [I,A]; A01N0065-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0039-00 [N,C*];

A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-44 [I,A];
C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*];
G01N0033-569 [I,A]; A01N0063-00 [I,A]; A01N0063-00 [I,C];
A01N0065-00 [I,C]; A01N0065-00 [I,A]

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2004:85099 USPATFULL

TI Recombinant neospora antigens and their uses

IN Conrad, Patricia A., Davis, CA, United States
Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, United States
Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, United States
Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, United States

PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

PI US 6716423 B1 20040406

AI US 2000-612858 20000710 (9)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-281766, filed on 30 Mar 1999, now
patented, Pat. No. US 6376196 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1996-645951, filed on 10 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5889166,
issued on 30 Mar 1999 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-327516,
filed on 20 Oct 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5707617, issued on 13
Jan 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-215858, filed on 21
Mar 1994, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS GRANTED

LN.CNT 2637

INCL INCLM: 424/093.100

INCL INCLS: 424/093.700; 424/184.100; 424/234.100

NCL NCLM: 424/093.100

NCL NCLS: 424/093.700; 424/184.100; 424/234.100

IC [7]

ICM A61K039-00

ICS A61K039-38; A61K039-02; A01N0063-00; A01N0065-00

IPCI A61K0039-00 [ICM,7]; A61K0039-38 [ICS,7]; A61K0039-02 [ICS,7];
A01N0063-00 [ICS,7]; A01N0065-00 [ICS,7]

IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0039-00 [N,C*];
A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-44 [I,A];
C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*];
G01N0033-569 [I,A]

EXF 424/184.1; 424/93.1; 424/93.7; 424/234.1

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AN 2002:295323 USPATFULL

TI Recombinant neospora antigens and their uses

IN Conrad, Patricia C., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, UNITED STATES

PA THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES,
94607-5200 (U.S. corporation)

PI US 20020165373 A1 20021107

AI US 6777192 B2 20040817

AI US 2001-957995 A1 20010921 (9)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-281766, filed on 30 Mar 1999, GRANTED,
Pat. No. US 6376196 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-645951, filed on 10
May 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5889166 Continuation of Ser. No. US
1994-327516, filed on 20 Oct 1994, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5707617
Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-215858, filed on 21 Mar 1994, ABANDONED

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 2670
 INCL INCLM: 536/023.100
 NCL NCLM: 435/007.100; 536/023.100
 NCLS: 435/007.210; 435/007.920
 IC [7]
 ICM C07H021-02
 ICS C07H021-04
 IPCI C07H0021-02 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]
 IPCI-2 G01N0033-53 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-567 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-537 [ICS,7];
 G01N0033-536 [ICS,7,C*]
 IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0039-00 [N,C*];
 A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-44 [I,A];
 C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*];
 G01N0033-569 [I,A]
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 17 USPATFULL on SIN
 AN 2002:191592 USPATFULL
 TI Ligands directed to the non-secretory component, non-stalk region of
 pIgR and methods of use thereof
 IN Mostov, Keith E., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
 Chapin, Steven J., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
 Richman-Eisenstat, Janice, Winnipeg, CANADA
 PI US 20020102657 A1 20020801
 US 6855810 B2 20050215
 AI US 2001-818247 A1 20010326 (9)
 PRAI US 2000-192197P 20000327 (60)
 US 2000-192198P 20000327 (60)
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LN.CNT 4036
 INCL INCLM: 435/070.210
 INCLS: 530/388.220; 435/326.000
 NCL NCLM: 530/387.900; 435/070.210
 NCLS: 530/387.100; 530/387.300; 530/387.500; 530/388.100; 530/389.100;
 530/391.700; 435/326.000; 530/388.220
 IC [7]
 ICM C12P021-04
 ICS C12N005-06; C07K016-28
 IPCI C12P0021-04 [ICM,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]; C07K0016-28 [ICS,7];
 C07K0016-18 [ICS,7,C*]
 IPCI-2 C07K0016-00 [ICM,7]
 IPCR A61K0048-00 [N,C*]; A61K0048-00 [N,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*];
 C07K0016-28 [I,A]; C12P0021-04 [I,C*]; C12P0021-04 [I,A]
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 17 USPATFULL on SIN
 AN 2002:191481 USPATFULL
 TI Nucleic acid encoding an avian E.coli iss polypeptide and methods of use
 IN Nolan, Lisa K., Fargo, ND, UNITED STATES
 Horne, Shelley M., Fargo, ND, UNITED STATES
 PI US 20020102546 A1 20020801
 AI US 2000-738599 A1 20001215 (9)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-282352, filed on 31 Mar 1999,
 GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6187321 Division of Ser. No. US 1998-23221, filed
 on 12 Feb 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6087128
 DT Utility
 FS APPLICATION
 LN.CNT 2577
 INCL INCLM: 435/006.000
 INCLS: 435/091.200
 NCL NCLM: 435/006.000

NCLS: 435/091.200
IC [7]
ICM C12Q001-68
ICS C12P019-34
IPCI C12Q0001-68 [ICM,7]; C12P0019-34 [ICS,7]; C12P0019-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR C07K0014-195 [I,C*]; C07K0014-245 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:88219 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant neosporea antigens and their uses
IN Conrad, Patricia, Woodland, CA, United States
Louie, Kitland, San Francisco, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 6376196 B1 20020423
AI US 1999-281766 19990330 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-645951, filed on 10 May 1996,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5889166
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2125
INCL INCLM: 435/007.100
INCLS: 435/007.210; 435/007.920
NCL NCLM: 435/007.100
NCLS: 435/007.210; 435/007.920
IC [7]
ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-567; G01N033-537
IPCI G01N0033-53 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-567 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-537 [ICS,7];
G01N0033-536 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR C12N0015-09 [I,C*]; C12N0015-09 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*];
A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A];
A61K0039-002 [I,C*]; A61K0039-002 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*];
A61P0033-00 [I,A]; A61P0033-02 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07K0014-44 [I,A]; C12N0015-00 [I,C*]; C12N0015-00 [I,A];
C12P0021-02 [I,C*]; C12P0021-02 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C*];
C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; C12R0001-90 [N,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,C*];
G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*]; G01N0033-569 [I,A]
EXF 424/184.1; 530/350; 435/7.1; 435/7.92; 435/7.21
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:15629 USPATFULL
TI Morphogen-enriched dietary composition
IN Kuberasampath, Thangavel, Medway, MA, United States
Cohen, Charles M., Medway, MA, United States
Rueger, David C., Hopkinton, MA, United States
Oppermann, Hermann, Medway, MA, United States
Pang, Roy H. L., Etna, NH, United States
PA Creative BioMolecules, Inc., Boston, MA, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6022853 20000208
AI US 1994-278730 19940720 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-946235, filed on 16 Sep 1992, now
abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-922813,
filed on 31 Jul 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-923780,
filed on 31 Jul 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-938336,
filed on 28 Aug 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1992-938337,
filed on 28 Aug 1992, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1991-752764, filed
on 30 Aug 1991, now abandoned, said Ser. No. US 922813 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-752764, filed on 30 Aug 1991,

now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-667274, filed on 11 Mar 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 923780 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-752857, filed on 30 Aug 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 667274 , said Ser. No. US 938336 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-753059, filed on 30 Aug 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 667274 , said Ser. No. US 938337 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-753059, filed on 30 Aug 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 667274 , said Ser. No. US 752764 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 667274

DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 3692
INCL INCLM: 514/012.000
INCLS: 514/002.000; 424/439.000; 424/464.000
NCL NCLM: 514/012.000
NCLS: 424/439.000; 424/464.000; 514/002.000

IC [6]
ICM A61K038-18
IPCI A61K0038-18 [ICM,6]
IPCR A01N0001-02 [I,C*]; A01N0001-02 [I,A]; A23L0001-305 [I,C*];
A23L0001-305 [I,A]; A61K0006-00 [I,C*]; A61K0006-00 [I,A];
A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61L0027-00 [I,C*];
A61L0027-22 [I,A]; A61L0027-24 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07K0014-51 [I,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*]; C07K0016-22 [I,A]
EXF 514/12; 424/439; 424/464; 426/657; 426/800; 426/801
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 17 USPATFULL ON STN
AN 1999:40580 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant neospora antigens and their uses
IN Conrad, Patricia A., Davis, CA, United States
Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, United States
Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, United States
Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, United States
Louie, Kitland, Davis, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)

PI US 5889166 19990330
AI US 1996-645951 19960510 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted

LN.CNT 1991
INCL INCLM: 536/023.100
INCLS: 530/300.000; 530/350.000; 530/371.000
NCL NCLM: 536/023.100
NCLS: 530/300.000; 530/350.000; 530/371.000

IC [6]
ICM C07H021-02
ICS A61K038-00; C07K001-00
IPCI C07H0021-02 [ICM,6]; C07H0021-00 [ICM,6,C*]; A61K0038-00 [ICS,6];
C07K0001-00 [ICS,6]
IPCR C12N0015-09 [I,C*]; C12N0015-09 [I,A]; A61K0031-00 [I,C*];
A61K0031-00 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A];
A61K0039-002 [I,C*]; A61K0039-002 [I,A]; A61P0033-00 [I,C*];
A61P0033-00 [I,A]; A61P0033-02 [I,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
C07K0014-44 [I,A]; C12N0015-00 [I,C*]; C12N0015-00 [I,A];
C12P0021-02 [I,C*]; C12P0021-02 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C*];
C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; C12R0001-90 [N,A]; G01N0033-53 [I,C*];
G01N0033-53 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*]; G01N0033-569 [I,A]
EXF 536/23.1; 530/300; 530/350; 530/371

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1998:4224 USPATFULL
 TI Bovine neospora isolates
 IN Conrad, Patricia A., Davis, CA, United States
 Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, United States
 Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, United States
 Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, United States
 PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
 (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5707617 19980113
 AI US 1994-327516 19941020 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-215858, filed on 21 Mar 1994,
 now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 1673
 INCL INCLM: 424/093.100
 INCLS: 435/258.100
 NCL NCLM: 424/093.100
 NCLS: 435/258.100
 IC [6]
 ICM C12N001-10
 IPCI C12N0001-10 [ICM,6]
 IPCR A61K0039-00 [N,C*]; A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*];
 C07K0014-44 [I,A]
 EXF 424/93.1; 435/258.1
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 96:77558 USPATFULL
 TI Immunogenic anaplasma marginale surface antigens, compositions, and
 methods of use
 IN McGuire, Travis C., SW. 920 Crestview, Pullman, WA, United States 99163
 Palmer, Guy H., NW. 335 Dillon, Pullman, WA, United States 99163
 Barbet, Anthony F., 31 SW. 21st Rd., Archer, FL, United States 32618
 Davis, William C., NW. 300 Yates, Pullman, WA, United States 99163
 PI US 5549898 19960827
 AI US 1994-228180 19940415 (8)
 RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-79971, filed on 18 Jun 1993, now
 abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-875554, filed on
 27 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US
 1989-335178, filed on 6 Apr 1989, now abandoned which is a
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-253143, filed on 4 Oct 1988,
 now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1988-245855, filed on 16 Sep 1988,
 now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1988-141505, filed on 7 Jan 1988, now
 abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1985-761178, filed on 3
 Jul 1985, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
 1985-715528, filed on 25 Mar 1985, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 LN.CNT 2189
 INCL INCLM: 424/269.100
 INCLS: 424/265.100; 424/266.100; 424/270.100
 NCL NCLM: 424/269.100
 NCLS: 424/265.100; 424/266.100; 424/270.100
 IC [6]
 ICM A61K039-00
 ICS A61K039-002; A61K039-005; A61K039-018
 IPCI A61K0039-00 [ICM,6]; A61K0039-002 [ICS,6]; A61K0039-005 [ICS,6];
 A61K0039-018 [ICS,6]; A61K0039-002 [ICS,6,C*]

IPCR A61K0039-00 [N,C*]; A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-195 [I,C*];
C07K0014-29 [I,A]; C07K0016-12 [I,C*]; C07K0016-12 [I,A]
EXF 424/93.1; 424/184.1; 424/190.1; 424/269.1; 424/184.1; 424/265.1;
424/266.1; 424/270.1; 424/269.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AN 92:27316 USPATFULL
TI Method of producing remedies and products of the method
IN Collins, Robert A., 22 6th Ave. NE., Waukon, IA, United States 52172
PI US 5102669 19920407
AI US 1989-318069 19890221 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-86539, filed on 18 Aug 1987,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1984-609277, filed on 11 May 1984, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-528881, filed on 2 Sep 1983,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 674
INCL INCLM: 424/535.000
INCLS: 424/085.800; 424/086.000; 424/087.000
NCL NCLM: 424/535.000
IC [5]
ICM A61K035-20
IPCI A61K0035-20 [ICM,5]
IPCR A61K0035-12 [I,C*]; A61K0035-12 [I,A]
EXF 424/85; 424/87; 424/95; 424/105; 424/535; 424/85.8; 424/86

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPAT2 on STN
AN 2005:4330 USPAT2
TI Recombinant neospora antigens and their uses
IN Conrad, Patricia A., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, UNITED STATES
Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, UNITED STATES
PA The Regent of the University of California, Oakland, CA, UNITED STATES
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 7056501 B2 20060606
AI US 2004-899538 20040726 (10)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-957995, filed on 21 Sep 2001, Pat. No.
US 6777192 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-281766, filed on 30 Mar
1999, Pat. No. US 6376196 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1996-645951, filed on 10 May 1996, Pat. No. US 5889166
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-327516, filed on 20 Oct 1994,
Pat. No. US 5707617 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-215858,
filed on 21 Mar 1994, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2638
INCL INCLM: 424/093.100
INCLS: 424/093.700
NCL NCLM: 424/093.100; 435/006.000
NCLS: 424/093.700; 435/007.220; 435/069.300; 435/320.100; 435/325.000;
530/350.000; 536/023.700
IC IPCI C12Q0001-68 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-53 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-569 [ICS,7];
C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C07K0014-44 [ICS,7];
C07K0014-435 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 A01N0063-00 [I,A]; A01N0065-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0039-00 [N,C*];
A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-44 [I,A];
C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*];

G01N0033-569 [I,A]; A01N0063-00 [I,A]; A01N0063-00 [I,C];
A01N0065-00 [I,C]; A01N0065-00 [I,A]

EXF 424/93.1; 424/93.7
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPAT2 on STN
AN 2002:295323 USPAT2
TI Recombinant neosporea antigens and their uses
IN Conrad, Patricia A., Davis, CA, United States
Barr, Bradd C., Davis, CA, United States
Anderson, Mark L., Davis, CA, United States
Sverlow, Karen W., Vacaville, CA, United States
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 6777192 B2 20040817
AI US 2001-957995 20010921 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-281766, filed on 30 Mar 1999, now
patented, Pat. No. US 6376196 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1996-645951, filed on 10 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5889166
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-327516, filed on 20 Oct 1994,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5707617 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1994-215858, filed on 21 Mar 1994, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 2690
INCL INCLM: 435/007.100
INCLS: 435/007.210; 435/007.920
NCL NCLM: 435/007.100; 536/023.100
NCLS: 435/007.210; 435/007.920
IC [7]
ICM G01N033-53
ICS G01N033-567; G01N033-537
IPCI C07H0021-02 [ICM,7]; C07H0021-04 [ICS,7]; C07H0021-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 G01N0033-53 [ICM,7]; G01N0033-567 [ICS,7]; G01N0033-537 [ICS,7];
G01N0033-536 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0038-00 [N,C*]; A61K0038-00 [N,A]; A61K0039-00 [N,C*];
A61K0039-00 [N,A]; C07K0014-435 [I,C*]; C07K0014-44 [I,A];
C12Q0001-68 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]; G01N0033-569 [I,C*];
G01N0033-569 [I,A]
EXF 424/184.1; 435/7.1; 435/7.21; 435/7.92; 530/350
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 17 USPAT2 on STN
AN 2002:191592 USPAT2
TI Ligands directed to the non-secretory component, non-stalk region of
plgR and methods of use thereof
IN Mostov, Keith E., San Francisco, CA, United States
Chapin, Steven J., San Diego, CA, United States
Richman-Eisenstat, Janice, Winnipeg, CANADA
PA The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 6855810 B2 20050215
AI US 2001-818247 20010326 (9)
PRAI US 2000-192197P 20000327 (60)
US 2000-192198P 20000327 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 4362
INCL INCLM: 530/387.900
INCLS: 530/387.100; 530/387.300; 530/387.500; 530/388.100; 530/389.100;
530/391.700
NCL NCLM: 530/387.900; 435/070.210

NCLS: 530/387.100; 530/387.300; 530/387.500; 530/388.100; 530/389.100;
530/391.700; 435/326.000; 530/388.220

IC [7]
ICM C07K016-00
IPCI C12P0021-04 [ICM,7]; C12N0005-06 [ICS,7]; C07K0016-28 [ICS,7];
C07K0016-18 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCI-2 C07K0016-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0048-00 [N,C*]; A61K0048-00 [N,A]; C07K0016-18 [I,C*];
C07K0016-28 [I,A]; C12P0021-04 [I,C*]; C12P0021-04 [I,A]
EXF 530/387.1; 530/387.3; 530/387.5; 530/387.9; 530/388.1; 530/389.1;
530/391.7

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> index bioscienced 12 14

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'D' IS AN AMBIGUOUS FILE NAME

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DDFU - Derwent Drug File from 1983 - present
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DISSABS - Dissertation Abstracts from 1861 to present
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DJSMONLINE - Derwent Reaction Search Service DJSM
DKF - The German Automotive Engineering Database 1974-date
DRUGB - Derwent Drug File, Backfile 1964 - 1982 (Subscribers)
DRUGMONOG - IMS Product Monographs (Approved Pharm. Industry Users)
DRUGMONOG2 - IMS Product Monographs
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IFIREF - The IFI Uniterm and U.S. Class Reference File
FIUBB - The IFI Uniterm Database from 1950-present
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IMSPRODUCT - IMS LifeCycle, New Product Focus from 1982-present
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=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 03:54:26 ON 23 JUN 2008)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE, AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS, CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB, DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 03:54:44 ON 23 JUN 2008
SEA COLOSTRUM AND FILTER? AND STERIL? AND INJECT? AND COW AND C

14 FILE USPATFULL

3 FILE USPAT2

L1 QUE COLOSTRUM AND FILTER? AND STERIL? AND INJECT? AND COW AND C

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 03:58:10 ON 23 JUN 2008

L2 17 S L1

=> d 12 14

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AN 92:27316 USPATFULL

TI Method of producing remedies and products of the method

IN Collins, Robert A., 22 6th Ave. NE., Waukon, IA, United States 52172

PI US 5102669 19920407

AI US 1989-318069 19890221 (7)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-86539, filed on 18 Aug 1987, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1984-609277, filed on 11 May 1984, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1983-528881, filed on 2 Sep 1983, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

LN.CNT 674

INCL INCLM: 424/535.000

INCLS: 424/085.800; 424/086.000; 424/087.000

NCL NCLM: 424/535.000

IC [5]

ICM A61K035-20

IPCI A61K0035-20 [ICM,5]

IPCR A61K0035-12 [I,C*]; A61K0035-12 [I,A]

EXF 424/85; 424/87; 424/95; 424/105; 424/535; 424/85.8; 424/86

=> d 12 14 ab

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

AB A method of converting allergenic substances which may have medicinal value into a new, safe and effective non-toxic and novel product having utility as a homeopathic remedy. This invention contemplates converting toxic substances into useful medicaments by a process involving the mammary glands of animals.

=> d 12 14 kwic

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM . . . a minute fraction of the original crude substance used to produce the first mother. This product has been in effect filtered through the udder of an ungulate in this process of producing a homeopathic-like product. This process and product are not.

DETD . . . purified high lactose whey can be produced using a high speed continuous centrifuge that will remove all particles over 0.4 micron size. This high lactose whey is preferably then sterilized by passing it through a 0.2 micron sterilizing filter.

DETD . . . practice of this invention: infusing the first mother into the cistern through the orifice of the teat canal, using a sterile 10 cc syringe equipped with a blunt cannula; or, alternatively, injecting the side of the udder using a 10 cc sterile syringe equipped with a needle of suitable length. The infusion method has been found to be more feasible for repeated doses but requires more care to maintain sterility of equipment.

DETD A satisfactory dose of the first mother inserted into the udder of each cow, or other mammal, has been found to comprise 10 cc per quarter of a sterile suspension of a specific allergenic extract having about 3260 P.N.U. (Protein Nitrogen Units) per cc. Allergenic extracts are a commercially. . .

DETD . . . dose of the solution of the first mother, prepared as outlined above, is preferably infused into each quarter of a cow, using aseptic techniques, two or three times at 7 to 12 day intervals prior to parturition. Lactating cows may be used but the use of dry cows has been found to be less upsetting to the cow.

DETD When dry cows are infused, the colostrum and first milk as it comes from the cow after parturition is saved and is used as a second mother for the preparation of a homeopathic product by accepted.

DETD . . . producing homeopathic remedies, a life-death challenge test is not used. With the method of the instant invention of utilizing the cow to produce a second mother for the production of a homeopathic product, a life-death challenge test is feasible.

DETD . . . known in the art. The vaccine was heat-killed, corrected to a density of McFarland 5, and bottled in 40 ml sterile serum bottles, capped with a sterile rubber stopper. A second calf Holstein heifer was health-checked by a veterinarian. This cow was infused with 5 ml of the above vaccine, intermammary, three times at weekly intervals just prior to parturition.

DETD When the cow calved, one gallon of colostrum was saved in a gallon jug marked "A" and refrigerated, and one gallon of milk was saved in a gallon jug marked "C" and refrigerated. One ml colostrum from jug "A" was vigorously mixed with 9 ml sterile distilled water in a 20 ml test tube and capped with a sterile rubber stopper. This process was carried out in a sterile room under a Hepa filter. 1 ml of this dilution was mixed with 9 ml sterile distilled water and vigorously mixed by shaking and vortexing the fluid.

DETD 1 ml of this 2nd serial dilution was diluted with 9 ml sterile distilled water and vigorously mixed as above, in a 20 ml test tube. This 3rd serial dilution was then bottled in sterile 20 ml serum bottles, capped with a sterile rubber stopper and sealed with an aluminum crimped seal. This was marked A-3x. 1 ml colostrum from the jug marked "A" was serially diluted in the same manner described above for six serial dilutions. The sixth dilution was sterile bottled in 20 ml serum bottles using the technique described above. This bottle was marked A-6x.

DETD . . . carried out to 3 serial dilution in the same manner as above. The product of the 3rd dilution was then sterile bottled in 20 ml serum bottles, capped with a sterile rubber stopper and

sealed with an aluminum crimped seal. This bottle was marked C-3x.
 DETD 1 ml milk from the jug marked "C" was diluted with 9 ml sterile distilled water in a 20 ml test tube, stoppered and vigorously mixed by shaking and vortexing. This process was carried. . . for a total of six serial dilutions. The product of the sixth serial dilution was then bottled in 20 ml sterile serum bottles, capped and sealed as above. This bottle was marked C-6x.
 DETD The four products marked A-3x, A-6x, C-3x and C-6x were then tested on mice previously injected I.P. with a lethal challenge of pathogenic pseudomonas aurogenosa at the rate of 25+10.sup.6 per ml. Results were as follows:
 DETD . . . Alive

Sick
Dead

TEST 1

NON USED**

WATER	25 + 10.sup.6			
		1	0	3

NON USED

2 mg eq. 390*	"	4	0	0
---------------	---	---	---	---

COLOSTRUM

A 3x	"	2	0	2
------	---	---	---	---

COLOSTRUM

A 6x	"	3	0	1
------	---	---	---	---

MILK

C 3x	"	1	0	3
------	---	---	---	---

MILK

C 6x	"	3	0	1
------	---	---	---	---

NON USED**

Water. . .	1	0	0
------------	---	---	---

TEST 2

NON USED**

WATER	25 + 10.sup.6			
		1	0	3

NON USED

2 mg eq. 390*	"	4	0	0
---------------	---	---	---	---

COLOSTRUM

1 cc A 3x	"	3	0	1
-----------	---	---	---	---

COLOSTRUM

.5 cc A 3x	"	4	0	0
------------	---	---	---	---

COLOSTRUM

.25 cc A 3x	"	4	0	0
-------------	---	---	---	---

MILK

1 cc C 3x	"	3	0	1
-----------	---	---	---	---

MILK

.5 cc C 3x	"	3	0	1
------------	---	---	---	---

. . .

"	3	0	1
---	---	---	---

NON USED**

WATER	0	4	0	0
-------	---	---	---	---

4 mice per group

*390 is our positive control

A Colostrum used as a raw material to produce the second mother

C Milk used as raw material to produce the second. . .

DETD Using sterile techniques, 60 cc of the above pseudomonas aurogenosa vaccine was diluted with 60 cc of sterile whey.

DETD The first mother was sterile bottled in these 40 cc vials equipped with sterile rubber sleeve stoppers and stored under refrigeration for later use in the production of a second mother. The 40 cc vial size was employed for convenience in later infusion into the udder of the cow, 10 cc per quarter.

DETD . . . this point 20 cc of the above solution was added to 20 cc of purified whey that had been previously filtered through a 0.2 micron filter to produce one animal infusion in the case of a cow, or two animal infusions for goats.

DETD An example of the method of producing the second mother involved use of a healthy cow carrying her second or later calf, about one month prepartum. The udder and teats are prepared and treated in the following manner:

DETD (3) Cover test opening (or point of injection if one chooses to go through the side of the udder) with a cotton swab previously soaked in a 70% . . .

DETD (4) Fill four 10 cc syringes with the previously prepared first mother, using a sterile syringe needle for withdrawal from the bottle;

DETD . . . introducing the substance into the udder via the teat canal, remove the needle from the syringe and replace with a sterile cannula;

DETD . . . contaminated by touching the side of the teat or the operator's fingers, it should be discarded and replaced with a sterile cannula.

DETD A separate syringe and sterile cannula should be used for each quarter. This procedure should be repeated two or three times at seven to ten. . . to parturition. At parturition, for the production of a high potency product of this invention, a few pounds of the colostrum and milk is saved in well-marked containers and frozen for storage. Prior to freezing the colostrum and milk is filtered through a 0.2 micron filter which filters out large molecules and antibodies. An 0.1 micron filter may be used which will filter out smaller molecules and antibodies. It is not necessary that the milk be filtered as long as some suitable means of separating out the larger molecules is used.

DETD 1cc of this colostrum or milk can now be used to produce a second mother by adding 1 cc of the colostrum or milk to 9 cc of water, or water and ethyl alcohol, to produce a 10% (10:1) liquid attenuation which. . .

DETD (2) infuse the cow with such first mother to product the second mother;

DETD First, in the establishment of a lethal dose, it was found that 25+10.sup.6 organisms of a specific pseudomonas injected I.P. would kill two out of three mice. All mice indicated were challenged with 25+10.sup.6 specific pseudomonas organisms I.P.

DETD The first test was performed to observe the effect of a 1 cc injected I.P. of a 3x and 6x homeopathic remedy prepared using one gram of colostrum or one gram of milk, to produce the second mother and then serially diluting and succusing 1 cc of the. . .

DETD . . . TREATMENT CHALLENGE Alive
Sick
Dead

TEST 1	WATER	25 + 10.sup.6			
		1	0	3	
	2 mg eq. 390				
	"	4	0	0	
	COLOSTRUM				
	A 3x	"	2	0	2
	COLOSTRUM				
	A 6x	"	3	0	1
MILK	C 3x	"	1	0	3
MILK	C 6x	"	3	0	1
	Water (one. . . mouse)				

	0	1	0	0
TEST 2				
WATER	25 + 10. sup. 6			
		1	0	3
2 mg eq. 390	"	4	0	0
COLOSTRUM				
1 cc A 3x "		3	0	1
COLOSTRUM				
.5 cc A 3x	"	4	0	0
COLOSTRUM				
.25 cc A 3x	"	4	0	0
MILK	1 cc C 3x "	3	0	1
MILK	.5 cc C 3x			
. . .	1			
WATER	0	4	0	0

4 mice per group
 390 is our positive control for protection of animal
 A colostrum used to produce the second mother
 C milk used to produce the second mother
 Tests conducted at DerseSchroeder Laboratories, Madison, . . .

DETD used in the preparation of vaccines. The vaccine was then bottled aseptically in 60 cc serum-type glass vials, capped with sterile rubber stoppers and sealed with aluminum seals. It was marked Staph-1 for identification. A code number was also assigned.

DETD For the production of the second mother, a cow 3-4 weeks prepartum was selected. A visible health check was made by a veterinarian, along with a brucella and TB. . . .

DETD Four sterile 5 cc syringe equipped with an 18 gauge hypodermic needle was each filled with the vaccine from the bottle marked Staph-1, previously prepared. The hypodermic needles were then disconnected from each syringe and replaced with a sterile plastic canulae. As each canulae was attached, the anulae end of the syringe was stored in an open sterilizing bag for protection. The cow was then infused, through the teat opening, using the prepared syringes.

DETD The infusion was repeated at seven-day intervals for a total of three infusions. Detailed records were maintained, including the cow identification, the vaccine dose, dates and times of infusion, date of calving and the initials of the person doing the. . . .

DETD Preferably when the cow is calved, the cow was milked and the milk was filtered with a 0.1 micron filter to filter out antibodies. One gallon of this filtered colostrum and early milk was saved in a gallon plastic jug. The jug was tagged, using a waterproof tape, showing the date, vaccine code and the cow number or name. The identification, Staph-1, was also put on the jug, using a permanent magic marker. The jug with the Staph-1 colostrum was frozen for storage.

DETD the Staph-1 product, detailed above, was employed to produce a product starting with each of the isolates listed above. Three 2nd-calf Holstein cows, all about one month prepartum, were selected. One for each of the three additional products to be produced.. . .

DETD As these cows calved, one gallon of colostrum was saved in a plastic jug. The jug was tagged with the code assigned the isolate referenced and the cow number or name. The jug was then frozen for storage. When all three jugs were frozen, they were thawed, along. . . .

DETD end over end. The jar was coded with each of the four codes

used to identify each isolate and each cow used to produce the four individual components of this jar.

- DETD From this point on, all work was carried out under a Hepa filter, using aseptic procedures, by gowned and masked technicians, wearing sterile rubber gloves.
- DETD One ml of the product in the jar with the four components was withdrawn using a sterile pipette. This was added to 9 ml sterile distilled water in a 20 ml sterile test tube, stoppered with a sterile rubber stopper. This ten-fold dilution was vigorously mixed by shaking and vortexing.
- DETD One ml of this first serial dilution was then diluted with 9 ml sterile distilled water and thoroughly blended as above. This process was carried out for six serial dilutions.
- DETD The product of the sixth serial dilution was bottled in 50 ml sterile serum type bottles, capped with a sterile rubber cap and sealed with an aluminum seal. Ten 50 cc bottles were then sent to the veterinarian doing the. . .

DETD

Problem cows in herd code DM-10
High Somatic Cell Count (SCC), March 1987

No.	Cow SCC on March 5	Treatment	SCC on March 20
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66	>1,000,000	2-4 5 cc MT on feed	<200,000
65	" . . .	<200,000	
69	"	"	<200,000
173	"	"	<200,000
200	"	"	<200,000
136	"	"	<200,000
124	"	"	<200,000
150	"	"	<200,000

June 1987

No.	Cow SCC on June 17	Treatment	SCC on June 22
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82	>1,000,000	5 cc MT, 2-4 times	<200,000
		12 hr interval. . . hr interval on feed	
75	"	5 cc MT, 2-4 times	<200,000
		12 hr interval on feed	

Note: Only one cow, #60, repeated in the second list in June. The necessity of reducing a high cell count in a dairy herd. . .

- DETD Three of the four jugs of colostrum produced for Example 1 above were removed from the freezer and thawed. 25 ml was transferred from the jug with. . .
- DETD . . . blended by shaking. 1 ml of the product in this 6 oz glass jar was transferred to a 20 ml sterile test tube containing 9 ml sterile distilled water. This transfer was accomplished by the use of a sterile pipette. This test tube was stoppered with a sterile rubber stopper and vigorously mixed by shaking and vortexing.
- DETD 1 ml of this first 10-fold dilution was aseptically transferred to a second 20 ml sterile test tube containing 9 ml sterile distilled water. This serial dilution was mixed by vigorously shaking and vortexing. This process was carried to the 6th serial. . .
- DETD The 6th dilution was sterile bottled in 60 cc serum bottles. The label, serial number and code were referenced to the original culture.

DETD

RESULTS -

Cow	Treatment	Number	Hours to of Return to
Identification	Condition	Amount	Treatments Normal
#11RN	Clinical	10 cc IU*	2 36
#33RN	Clinical	10 cc IU	2 . . without the use of antibiotics. This is due to the milk throwaway required when antibiotics were given a lactating dairy cow.
*Inter udder			
CLM	What is claimed is:		
. . .	the udder and separating out and disposing of larger molecules including antibodies from the second mother which are approximately 0.2 micron and larger; and E. serially diluting said second mother to 10.sup.3 to 10.sup.30.		
CLM	What is claimed is:		
. . .	3. The process of claim 1, wherein said combination is introduced into the udder of a cow or goat, to therein effect said conversion of the raw product into a sarcod suitable for use in the production. .		
CLM	What is claimed is:		
. . .	homeopathic characteristics of the first mother, and not depending on antibodies; and C. removing the second mother from the udder, filtering out larger molecules including antibodies from the second mother with approximately a 0.1 micron filter and serially diluting said second mother.		
CLM	What is claimed is:		
. . .	depending on antibodies, separating out and disposing of larger molecules including antibodies from the lacteal fluid which are approximately 0.1 micron and larger, and serially diluting said second mother.		
CLM	What is claimed is:		
. . .	homeopathic characteristics of the first mother and not including antibodies; D. collecting lacteal secretion; E. establishing the desired potency; F. filtering out larger molecules including antibodies from lacteal secretion with approximately a 0.1 micron filter; G. and serially diluting said second mother.		
CLM	What is claimed is:		
. . .	homeopathic characteristics of the first mother and not including antibodies; D. collecting lacteal secretion; E. establishing the desired potency; F. filtering out larger molecules including antibodies from lacteal secretion with approximately a 0.1 micron filter; G. and serially diluting said second mother.		

=> d hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 03:54:26 ON 23 JUN 2008)

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,

AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 03:54:44 ON 23 JUN 2008
SEA COLOSTRUM AND FILTER? AND STERIL? AND INJECT? AND COW AND C

14 FILE USPATFULL

3 FILE USPAT2

L1 QUE COLOSTRUM AND FILTER? AND STERIL? AND INJECT? AND COW AND C

FILE 'USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 03:58:10 ON 23 JUN 2008

L2 17 S L1

=> logoff

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF

LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

30.45

34.56

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 04:02:23 ON 23 JUN 2008